# THE WAR FOR THE UNION

# LATER FROM MISSOURI

Col. Mulligan's Position and Force.

REBELS WHIPPED AT BLUE MILLS

150 TO 200 OF THEM HILLED

PRICE STILL AT WORK AT LEXINGTON.

JEFFERSON CITY, Friday, Sept. 20, 1861. It is supposed at headquarters that Col. Mulligan's force at Lexington is 3,500, consisting of an Irish brigade, Col. Mulligan, 900; Col. Marsball's Illinois Cavshy, 600; a Kansas regiment, the number of which is not known; 500 Home Guards, mounted; 500 Home Geards, infantry; three 6-pounders, one howitzer, and

Some Federal scouts just in report the firing at Lexington still going on Wednesday evening. The Rebels are said to have no shells, shrapnell, or cannister, nothing but round shot and slugs. Near 3,000 Goverment borses and mules are within Mulligan's intrenchments. requiring much care to prevent a stampede.

Kansas City, Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861.

One thousand five hundred men under Col. Smith, evertook 600 Rebels as they were crossing the river at Blue Mills Landing on the 17th, and completely routed them, killing from 150 to 200 and took 12 prisoner The Federal loss is 50 killed and 25 wounded.

Advices received by a private letter from Lexington to-day say that Gen. Price attacked the Federals at 10 o'clock yesterday morning with a force of 30,000. The Federal force was estimated at from 3,000 to 4,000. The Federals fought them two hours, when the Rebels drove them back into their intrevenments, carrying everything before them. The Irish Brigade then came out and charged them at the point of the bayonet, scattering the Rebels everywhere.

General Price was to attack them again this morning with seventeen pieces of artillery. No statement of the loss on either side is given.

JRPPRESON CITY, Friday, Sept. 20, 1961.

A special dispatch to The St. Louis Democrat, says. Jeff. C. Davis, commanding here, received his appointment as Brigadier-General to-day.

Gen. Lane is reported to have made a junction with the forces at Lexington, with 4,000 men. Re-enforcements from St. Joseph are also reported to have reached that place, and Lexington is now considered

Gen. Price will undoubtedly be surrounded and cut off. It is feared that the reënforcements sent from bere have not yet reached Lexington. Heavy batteries are planted at Glasgow by the Rebels, and our troops will have to disembark below the town and attack shem in the rear. Sr. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1851.

In order to correct confusion and many contradictor statements relative to the position of Lexington, and the opposing forces of Col. Mulligan and Gen. Price, it is deemed necessary to make the following explana-

The general direction of the Missouri River is from west to east, the city lying on the south bank. The early settlement, now called "Old Town," is situated back on a hill, and has been supersded by new Lexington further up the river, where the steamboat landing is, and which is the main city.

Col. Mulligan's fortifications are on a ridge running at right angles between the two towns. They surround the Masonic College building, standing about a quarter of a mile from the river, which has been used as quarters for the troops and strengthened to resist an artillery attack. The line of fortifications runs down to the river bluff, between which and the water's edge is a wide shelving beach. This is the point where the conflict took place on Tuesday, for the possession of the terry-boats.

The main body of Gen. Price's army is situated at Old Town, but the fortifications have been assailed

from all sides except the river. On Thursday of last week an attack, was made from the old town by a strong party of roving Rebels, who were repulsed with considerable loss, and the old town shelled and burnt to prevent its being used as a place

Lexington proper is in the possession of General Price, but it is not the theater of the conflict.

The re-enforcements which left Jefferson City on batteries along the shore, must have reached the neighborhood of Lexington yesterday. These troops could doubtless have been landed near the south side of the river, where the steamers could cross to ferry Gen. Sturges's command over, and the combined forces, numbering about 12,000 men, would march on Lexington, and with the assistance of Mulligan's heroes and Gen. Lane's command, attack and completely rout Gen. Price's whole army.

Two fights occurred at Blue Mills Landing on the

17th instant. The first was between five hundred of the 3d Iowa Regiment, with one piece of artillery' under Lieut.-Col. Scott, and about four thousand Rebels. After a desperate struggle of an hour's duraion, in which Scott lost one hundred and twenty killed and wounded, and all his horses, he retreated slowly half a mile, drawing his cannon by hand. He subsequently took a position with his howitzer on an emice and waited for the enemy to renew the attack, but he did not pursus. Not long afterward Col. Smith's command, with four pieces of artillery, approached Blue Mills by water route, and engaged and routed the Rebels as they were about crossing the river.

Battle Impending near Lexington-Troops ordered Eastward-The Irish and the War -Gen. Fremont-Col. F. P. Blair-Sentiment of the Northwest-Gen. McKinstry on Contracts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, St. Louis, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1961.

The valley of the Missouri river, near Lexington, is just now the center of interest in this State. General Sterling Price, with 15,000 rebels, is in that vicinity; and as the region contains more Secessionists, relatively than any other portion of Missouri, is receiving con Stant accessions to his force. On the north of him, is small body of our troops, commanded by Gen. Pope; on the west, the Kansas brigade, under Gen. Lane i reported to be approaching him, while our main army, under General Hunter, is at Jefferson City. Our entire forces do not exceed those of Price and his sub ordinates, Rains and Martin Green; and the rebels have the advantage of being in one compact body, while our troops are in three divisions. There is likely to be a decisive battle within the next ten days; and in spite of the disadvantages under which he labors, great confidence is felt in Gen. Hunter.

In compliance with orders from Washington, several regiments from this department have been sent castward within the last two days. To the well-known German commander of the Illinois 24th, Col. Fred. Hecker, Gen. Fremont, conveyed the order in thes characteristic terms: "Repair at once to \_\_\_\_\_. Trans-portation is provided for you. My friend, I am sorry to part with you, but there are laurels growing on the banks of the Potomac." It is at least unfortunate, that when the Rebels are threatening our forces in this State and Kentucky, the Administration should see fit to order troops out of this department. This is the third time that it has been done; and always daring emergencies which seemed to render them peculiarly necessary here. Armies cannot be extemporized, and to draw forces from a commander, which he has labored unremittingly to organize and equip, just as they are ready for the field, cripples him fearfully and is

quive to have a diffy returned at live longs.

like taking his heart's blood

-of their term and we

We had quite an ebullition of Celtic patriotism at Mozart Hall on Monday night. The Irish cftizens, whose political proclivities have been almost universally Democratic, crowded the hall to suffectaion; stirring speeches were made by Brigadier-General McKinstry, ex-Governor R. M. Stewart, F. J. Fiticon, eeq., of Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. O'Reilly, and others; utions with the true ring about them were passed, and a great impetus was given to the war-feeling, among that class of our foreign-born citizens who always render essential aid whenever there is any fighting, public or private, to be done. During the proceedings a false alarm of fire, and a cry that the hall was breaking down, produced a general panic and stampede. But for the coolness and determination of Gen. McKinstry who stopped the rush upon the stage, to gain the doors and windows, by knocking the would-be fugitives down like ten-pins, until they began to listen to reason, it must have resulted fatally to many. As it was, nothing more serious happened that the smashing of windows, and slight injuries to a few infatuated persons who persisted in jumping out. One quiet gentleman from New-York, who had looked in from curiosity, was thrown out of a window upon a roof, and at last, after several sagacious gentlemen had passed over him, rolled down and fell into the street, where he found himself with torn clothing, a crushed finger, and a head beameared with blood. He concludes that he has found the seat of war; and after this first introduction to the denizens of St. Louis, is quite confident that, though they may be very nice people, he don't like their " style."

William Dorsheimer, esq., of Buffalo, who is upon Gen. Fremont's staff, has arrived here and entered upon the discharge of his duties, as Private Secretary. His position is that of Aid-de-Camp, with the rank of Major. Gen. Fremont's entire staff, which has been reorganized, will be announced to-morrow. From the moment of his arrival tere, when he found everything in utter chaos, the General has labored under a pressure of complicated duties, which have demanded every moment of his time. Justice to the public interests required that he should be inaccessible to the many who have desired to see him merely from curiosity or to pay ceremonious visits. In addition to this, through errors in judgment on the part of the persons charged with the duty of receiving the hundreds of men who visit headquarters daily, some instances have occurred, without his knowledge, in which gentlemen going there on important public business have been subjected to vexations and annoying delays. The justice of the complaints made about his "exclusiveness" bath this extent-no more. Arrangements are now made which, it is believed, will fully obviate the difficulty: For one hour in each day be will be accessible to all visitors, and at all other times one of his staff, especially detailed for that service, will receive those who comon public business; they will see the Commanding General if their mission is of a nature rendering it necessary; and if not, it will receive prompt attention from the head of the department to which it belongs.

The trial of Colonel Frank P. Blair, ir., on the alle gation of bringing charges against his superior officer, in a manner contrary to the army regulations, will take place before a Court Martial in a few days, Major R. M. Corwine acting as Judge-Advocate. Among other documents of interest likely to be brought out in the evidence, will be letters from Colonel Blair to members of the Cabinet, and a letter from President Lin coln to Mrs. Fremont, written during her recent visit to Washington. It would of course be unjust to attempt to decide upon the merits of the case until the evidence is developed.

There is strong regard for Colonel Blair among the Republican Press of the West, on account of his long, faithful, and most efficient service to the cause, through evil and through good report. But there is also an overwhelming feeling among Union men, of all classes, that the interests of the Government and the People, who are struggling to maintain it, are paramount to those of any man or clique; that to remove General Fremont, or so hamper and embarrass him as to compel him to resign before he has had any fair opportunity to show results in this most important field, would be an act of the grossest injustice to him, and a fearful blow to the cause. The people of the North-West love Fremont and believe in him, and indorse his late proclamation to the fullest extent. It is but just to Colonel Frank Blair to say that he entirely approves the proclamation, and makes no issue on that subject. And, incidentally, I may add, on unquestionable authority, that Ex-President Fillmore has expressed, in private, his hearty concurrence in it.

The visit of Gen. Meigs to this city was not primarily o investigate the Quartermaster's department here; but only in compliance with a request from Postmaster-General Blair, made the night before they left Washlogton. The outfitting of the armies of the West of throws an immense amount of business into th Quartermaster's department; but it is conducted with great promptness, vigor and efficiency. Care is taken to have the Government business so transacted that it will benefit the people at large, through the loyal States, and not be monopolized by a few favored ones. The following letter from Major (now General) McKinstry, the head of it, in reply to a proposition influentially recommended, to furnish a very large quantity of clothing, etc., for the troops, is of interes

upon this point:

OFFICE OF QUARTERMANTE U. S. A...

BY. LOUIS, AUZ. 25, 1801.

Hen. JOHN HOWE—Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt at your hands of a proposition over your signature, and that of W. S. Gurnee of Chicago, addressed to Major-General Frement, commanding the Western Department, offering, upon certain terms, to enter into a contract to furnish the Quartermaster's Department with certain articles of supplies pertaining to the equipment of the forces now being organized in this city. The commanding general has referred your proposition to me. A reference from so high a source makes it an importative duty on my part to give my reasons in detail for declining your proposition. They are as follows:

The acceptance of your proposition would involve the expenditure of at least three-fourths of a million of dollars—an enormous amount of memey to be expended for a public object, without throwing open the door to public competition. The business community just now is in that state of inactivity where it anticipates and attempts to esize hold of every opportunity to obtain employment for both muscle and machinery, and capital, and it asturally turns to the War Department of the dovernment for that relief which it fails to find among civil affairs. This being the case, this Department will be constantly the object of acrutiny and criticism, by those most interested in being made awars of the wants of the Government, and the expenditure of avernment and the wants of the Government, and the expenditure of a considerable a sum, without public competition, even if perfectly innocent in itself (of which there might be some stight question) would provoke unkind and bitter feetings, slanderore remarks and publications, and such trouble as you and I have both whiteseed more than one in relation to Government contracts.

Neither I nor any other officer of the Government, be his posi-

have both witnessed more than once in relation to Government contracts.

Neither I nor any other officer of the Government, be his position or runk what it may, has strength enough to stand before the people on such a record and hope to escape the most virulent charges of fraud and corruption. At all events, I do not intend to try the experiment, at least until ordered to do so by the Government, whose sgent I am.

Let me say, sir, in conclusion, that of course nothing contained in this letter was intended as any reflection or criticism upon your motives, or those of Mr. Gurnee, in making the proposition referred to, and to add that I am, as ever,

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

Major and Quartermayter.

Major and Q

LETTER FROM COL. BLAIR.

To the Editor of the Republican:

To the Editor of the Republican:

My conduct has never been very satisfactory to you, and since the beginning of this Rebellion, I have observed that my action has been especially displeasing to you. I am not surprised, therefore, that you should have commented harshly upon the subject of my arrest, and put an unfavorable construction upon my conduct. There is one thing, however, which does surprise me, and to which I desire to direct public attention, if I can obtain the privilege of doing so through your columns. The Missouri Democrat contains the following paragraph in its article on the subject of my arrest, published on Monday:

"The examination, which will be of a private character, will not take place, we understand, for some days."

This refers, I presume, to the examination of the

"The examination, which will be of a private character, will not take place, we understand, for some days."

This refers, I presume, to the examination of the charges made against me. This statement must have been made by authority of those who have the right to fix the manner and time of my trial. I did not and do not object to either the manner of trial or time of making the examination, which may be fixed by those having competent authority, but I object to being tried in the newspapers, when it is notorious I can make no defense, even if the press of the city were disposed to publish it, because the prevalence of martial law would not allow me publicly to make good the charges alleged by The Democrat to have been made by me to the Government, with regard to the affairs of this Department.

While, therefore, ellence in this respect is imposed upon me by the most rigid rale of military law, and my "examination is to be of a private character," and the defense, if I have any, which I shall then make, will only be permitted to reach the public through official channels, it is ungenerous, to any the locat, that

statements, such as you have made in your paper of to-day, should go to the public. If you refuse to correct the errors to which you have given currency, your conduct will deserve a much worse interpretation. You say:

"We understand that the differences first arose in Blair's at-tempts to coultrel contracts and appointments, claiming that he

You say:

"We understand that the differences first arose in Blair's attempts to control contracts and appointments, claiming that he had authority from Washington to keep a uppersiory eye over afairs here, and to regulate matters and things generally. Col. Blair also desired to be Major-General of the State forces, and pressed Gen. Fremont for his recommendation to Gov. Gamble for that office. Not succeeding so well as he wished in manipulating Gen. Fremont, the Colonel undertook to break him by writing letters to Washington City, as stated by The Democrat!

I reply that I never asked from Gen. Fremont a personal favor that he did not grant immediately. I never asked an appointment for any one from him that he did not give it. I never recommended him to give a contract to any person that he did not use his influence to obtain it. I never had a word of personal altercation with him, and finally, I have never done or said anything which could authorize any one to think that the differences between us have the alightest tinge of personality about them.

I am willing to await the pleasure of those having competent authority to disclose the actual ground of competent authority to disclose the actual ground of

I am willing to await the pleasure of those having competent authority to disclose the actual ground of difference, and abide the result of my trial and the public indgment. I take it for granted that you did not derive information of the statements above quoted, from the only person who, with the exception of myself, could know absolutely whether they were true or false, and therefore they are simply your own surmises or those of some other person equally uninformed and equally prejudiced.

Respectfully,
FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.,
Colonel 1st Regiment Missouri L. A.

St. Louis, Sept. 18, 1861.

FROM MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY.

Rebels Occupy Mayfield-Arrival of a Deserter from Columbus-Lieut. Phelps takes two more Prizes in the Cumberland Biver-Kentucky Loyalty.

From Our Own Correspondent. Bind's Point, Mo., Tuesday, Sept. 17, 1961. Owing to the reports which reached Cairo yesterday evening of the advance of a hostile force upon Paducah Capt. Buell's battery was sent to the latter place from here this morning. A fagitive who arrived at Paducah yesterday reports 8,000 rebels under Gen. Johnston, the man whom Patterson didn't intercept, encamped at Mayfield, twenty miles distant, and reenforcements following. I am satisfied the number of the enemy is much exaggerated, and though there was some apprehension among the troops yesterday, it has doubtless disappeared before now. One careless sentry alarmed the camp on Sunday night by shooting a com rade, wounding him in the hand, and another, perhaps over-watchful, shot and killed the little daughter of a marketman, who failed, for some reason, to answer the sentinel's challenge. At both of these alarms the troops were quickly in position to meet the foe.

The position of our troops on the Kentucky shore below Cairo, has somewhat changed to-day. The 2d and 7th Iows, and the 17th Illinois form the advance and occupy positions on the bank opposite Norfolk, and a position on the road running from Columbus to Paducah.

A man who was impressed at Memphis, strayed away from Pillow's camp, and gave himself up to our scouts, who brought him in this morning. He says Gen. Polk's command still occupies Columbus, having been reënforced by Thompson's command, from Missouri. They had a very heavy battery on the Paducah road, three miles from Columbus, and were in constant fear of an attack from our forces. Of the gunboats they have great fear, and do not intend to give them another such opportunity as they did last week. The deserter saw two of the officers of the Rebel gunboat Yankee wounded, from the effects of the shell, which carried away the chimneys and fore-part of the

Jeff. Thompson's troops are represented as shoeless and poorly provided for in every way. The others were well supplied with all necessaries, and were well armed.

From the opposite shore I learn that Col. Dougherty, with a few men, out on a scouting expedition recently crested some Texas Rangers, capturing their colors and a number of letters, &c. Per contra one of our men was taken prisoner by the Rebels on Sunday last and the Yankee came in sight of Norfolk at 11 o'clock that night, but returned without being pursued, though she had been seen and watched by the Tyler, which was anchored in the stream.

Returning from Norfolk this evening, I was much amused to hear a resident of that place pitching into newspaper correspondents generally for their extravagant assertions. He was particularly bitter upon the correspondent of The Missouri Republican, who had published Norfolk as a heaven and man-forsaken place, Providence not getting much the start in vacating it.

The gunboat Conestoga, Lieut. Phelps commanding returned to Paducah Sunday evening, bringing two prizes with her. One, the Stevenson, loaded with 100 tuns of iron, bound for Nashville, was taken at the Mammoth Iron Works, three miles above Eddyville, Ky., and within twenty or thirty miles of the Tennessee line. The other prize was the Gazelle, a small boat not of much value. At Dykersburg the gunboat was received with loud cheers and waving of the National colors, which were then placed on a prominent building. Above that point, however, loyal demon etrations which had been met with at every farmbons and landing, grew very scarce, and women were occasionally passed who shook their fists at the boat and burrahed for Uncle Jeff.

A soldier named Kelly, a member of Co. B., 8t Illinois, was killed yesterday by a comrade named O'Brien. The murderer will probably be shot.

### FROM CAIRO.

Improved Condition of Affairs at Paducab Kentucky Volunteers Enlisting in Illinois Regiments Departure of the Nineteenth. From Our Special Correspondent.
CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 16, 1861.

To commence at the beginning, I left here on the gup-boat Conestoga, last Friday, for another trip to Paducah. We had just learned the result to the Rebels of the engagement on last Tuesday between the gun-boats Conestoga and Lexington, and the Rebel land-batteries, sasisted by the Yankee. A New-Madrid paper, which has found its way here, states the Rebel loss at 68 killed, a large number wounded, four guns captured, and the Yankee disabled. This was better even than Lieut. Phelps, commander of the Concetoga, had expected, and forms the first of a series brilliant victories for the "Mississippi flotilla."

At Mound City, six miles above here, several more gun-boats are being built, but will not be ready for work before November. Pleasantly located, this place was evidently intended by speculators as a rival for Cairo, but there seems to be some doubt about its fulfilling its destiny. Col. Wilson has reached Mound City with his telegraph line, which is to connect Padueah with Cairo. Nothing occurred to disturb the "spirit of ou

dream " until we came in sight of the fine Marine Hospital, which stands, sentinel-like, the first important building in Paducah as we ascend the river. The gunboat Tyler was anchored in the middle of the stream a little above the hospital, and while one boat, manned by the fresh-water tars, carried Lieut. Phelpi to the Tyler, another landed me safely in the city.

The next morning, as I was riding along the streets I was much pleased to notice the gratifying change which had taken place since our troops first occupies Paducah. Instead of scowling faces and closed stores there was a pleasing activity prevailing among those who still remained in town, though it must be confessed there were more vacant dwellings. The rabid Secessionists have been actively engaged, I am told, in packing up and leaving for Dixie ever since our troops occupied the city. They punish only themselves, and the loyal citizens are glad to be rid of them.

Work on the fortifications has been rapidly progress ing, nearly a thousand men being daily employed in the labor. The balance of the troops are being drilled and perfected in the art of war. Col. Lew Wallace's regiment is actively preparing to render a good account of itself on the battle-field. Col. Smith's good account of itself on the battle-field. Col. Smith a 8th Missouri rather excels any other regiment now stationed at Paducah, but if Col. Wallace remains

There is little or no prospect of an engagement near Paducah at present. Our troops are in too much force to invite an attack, and there is no enemy reported nearer than the vicinity of Columbus.

My return to Cairo was upon the packet Charley Bowen, which also brought a company of sixty manly Kentuckians, under Capt. Jack Young, from Critten den County. They had determined to take the field for the Union cause without further delay, fully satisfied that neutrality was played out. They are all farmers except the captain, and enough more will follow to make a full company. They are to form a part of the 35th Illino's Regiment. They bring sentiments of the right kind with them, for they are ready to see Slavery and everything else disappear rather than the Government should be overthrown. Indeed, most of them look upon the institution as a great evil, and wish their State happily rid of its blighting effects. Kentucky, I am satisfied, has not forgotten the teachings of the immortal Sage of Ashland, and will in a few weeks send fifty thousand men to the support of the Union army of the West. The Crittenden County Guards were received with great enthusiasm at all points on the river.

Fort Holt, on the Kentneky shore, opposite Cairo, now mounts five guns, which bear much further down stream than those of Fort Defiance. Last Friday they

were fired for the first time.

Col. Truchin's regiment, the 19th Illinois, left this afternoon, it is understood, for service in Virginia. It s reported that Col. Hecker will follow with his reginent to-morrow.

Accident to Lieut.-Col. Peckham-Quiet at Cape Girardeau-Hotel Privileges-Arrival from Paducah-Stampede of Union Citizens-The Rebels Advance Eight Miles Neurer Camp Jefferson.

Frem Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Ill., Thursday, Sept. 19, 1861. Yesterday I learned that a sad accident happened to the 8th Missouri, now stationed at Paducah. Followng the example of other officers who were apprehenive of an attack, the Adjutant was loading his revolver, when one barrel went off prematurely, the ball assing through the body of Lient.-Col. Peckham. It feared be cannot survive. This unfortunate occurrence, connected with the recent shooting of Dr. Peterson, has cast quite a gloom over the remaining officers An attack was still feared at Paducah, though the ommanding officer felt able to successfully defend it. The Rebels still occupy Columbus, and the smoke rom their boats is plainly visible over the woods from Camp Jefferson, opposite Norfolk.

Colonel John Cook of the 7th Illinois is in town to lay, his command being stationed at Cape Girardeau. He reports everything quiet in that quarter, no troops being nearer than Greenville, where it is said Hardee has again posted himself.

The steamer W. B. Terry, one of the prizes lately seized on the Tennessee River, is engaged as a Government ferry-boat, carrying supplies to the troops at Camps Holt and Jefferson, in Kentucky, and Bird's Point and Norfolk, in Missouri.

There are now five regiments in camps and barracks at Cairo, a large number having been recently sent to more exposed points. One or two of these regiments are still receiving recruits, of whom from twenty-five to one hundred arrive daily from the interior of

I notice some malicious paymaster who visited Cairo recently attacks the principal hotel here, the St. Charles, as an attempt to represent a first-class hotel by charging first-class prices. Doubtless the proprietors, view of the big bag of gold which the paymaster is supposed to carry, charged him for the crime of some defaulting officer. Beside being the finest building in the place, the St. Charles is kept in a style that would lo credit to a much larger city.

The Government steamer John Gault arrived at a late hour last night from Paducah. She reports Col. Peckham not so dangerously wounded as at first supposed, and, though serious, his case is not considered

During Tuesday a great stampede of citizens took place from Paducab, exceeding by far anything of the kind occurring previously. It was caused by the rumor of an attack upon our troops, and was not checked antil several thousand citizens were landed on the Illi-

The steamer Conestoga, which also arrived this vening from the upper Ohio, brought 35 members who go to fill up a company of volunteers from Hardin County, Kentucky. The balance of the company is already in Camp Butler, near Springfield, Ill., under command of Capt. Lucien Greathouse. There were also quite a number of Illinois volunteers not yet as-

From Camp Jefferson, Col. Rose of the 17th Illinois nearer his outposts yesterday, for the purpose of obtaining good water privileges. It must be remembered that Camp Jefferson extends from the river bank opposite Norfolk, Mo., several miles inland, and include old Fort Jefferson, which is being placed on a war

### FROM MARYLAND.

Another Moral Victory-Loyalty on the Increase-The Late Rebel Papers-The State Prisoners, May, Winans, Pitts, and Brown -The Slave Regions of Maryland-The Coming Election - Contraband - Trading with the Enemy.

rem Our Own Correspondent.

Baltimons, Sept. 20, 1361. Since my last, Government has rooted out and broken up our Legislative nest of traitors, too long suffered to acumber the ground and taint the air, and consigned them, together with the Mayor of Baltimore, and other troublesome spirits, to the casemates of Fortress Mon-roe, where the loyal people of Maryland hope they will be permitted to remain, until the rebellion is crushed out and the Federal authority reestablished over the whole country. As the arrest of Kane and his brother conspirators by General Banks, was the first moral victory of the campaign in Maryland, so the arrest of the Legislators who voted for Teakle Wallis's rebellious resolutions at their last session, and of the contumacious Mayor Brown, and of the editors and owners of the two principal Rebel sheets in Baltimore, was the second one; and the Government may now direct its whole energies to the rout of the Rebel army beyond the Petomac, without any danger of a fire in

You can form no idea of the intense satisfaction which this recent display of the power of the Governnent, in crushing the cockatrice's egg of rebellion in Maryland, has given to the loyal mind of the State. Thousands of weak and timid souls, always on the look out for the stronger side, have found it at last in the Federal Government; and you may now walk the streets of Baltimore as free from Rebel insult and anpovance as you can the streets of New-York. Loyalty is in the ascendent, and is augmenting in volume and intensity. With every firm and vigorous exercise of power for the preservation of the country and the emolition of the enemy, the loyal pulse heats higher, and the hour cannot be very far distant when the public voice of Maryland will be as potent to keep the State to the performance of its Federal duties us that of the Empire State. All that is needed to secure so lesirable a result is obvious earnestness and go-ahead igor on the part of the Government.

The Exchange newspaper has been revived under the title of The Marvland Times, but its hostility to the Union cause is much abated. The trenchant and talented pens, that used to make The Exchange a second Charleston Mercury, are gone, and the parties now in charge content themselves with fighting the cause of Disunion by manipulating the news so as to give the victory always to the enemy. Small business that, but nevertheless big enough to keep the community in hot water. The South is out again also with its mischievous representations and falsities, but with none of its

but not savagely. The Sun keeps its pledge not to oppose the Government, with unusual fidelity, though now and then it displays the cloven foot in its selections and collocations. The town is relieved from the open and shameless preachers of treason, and this is a

great point gained in the right directic 2. No intercourse is suffered with the State prisoners at Fortress Monroe and Fort McHenry—not even are their families permitted to see them. This rigor was made necessary by the abuse of the privilege in former cases, for not content with conferring with the prisoners, the visitors set about to corrupt the soldiers or guard, and in spite of every precaution, they succeeded in many instances. The stories set affort of harshness being used by the police in the capture of the prisoners, are utterly untrue, for when required by the Commandant of Fort MoHenry to reduce their charges to writing, the complainants declined, saying that, perhaps, after all, their captors behaved with more than usual deference, as was really the case. The trouble was not in the police, but in the fact of the arrest, with these traitorous parties.

Nearly all the members of the Senate and House of Delegates, who voted for Treakle Wallis's treasonable resolutions, have been taken. Some are still at large, but the police have arranged for their certain capture. The only one who has escaped, so far, is John C. Brune of this city, who, it is believed, is now in Canada. He got off through the blundering of the police officer detailed to arrest him.

Great efforts are being made to get off Henry May, Ross Winans, Charles H. Pitts and Mayor Brown; and, strange to say, they come from many who call themselves Union men-but if they knew that their exertions were only serving to fix suspicion upon their loyalty, they would, perhaps, not be so officious. If these parties are let off the Government may as well open the whole cage, for they are among the leading conspirators. After Mayor Brown announced, in his reply to Gen. Dix, that he should pay the defunct police the arrearages due them, unless ordered not to do so, he was sent for to come to the Fort, and then and there expressly told not to do so, as the original order was intended to forbid any further payments whatever. And he was advised that another letter to this effect would be sent to him. What did Mayor Brown do, but hasten to town and direct the payment of the arrearages that same day? His excuse was that the order did not reach him for some days thereafter; but this does not justify his haste in doing what he was told not to do. Mr. May, it is said, ate soup when he was in Richmond, prepared by the hands of Jeff. Davis's wife. If so, it as proved to be a dear plate of soup to him, as many of his friends told him it would prove to be. As to Mr. Pitts, his speech in the House of Delegates at the last session was even more treasonable than anything that Teakle Wallis uttered. Mr. Winans broke his parole by voting for the Wallis resolutions.

The prompt occupation of the peninsular counties between the Chesapeake and the Potomac by the Government troops, and of the Eastern Shore counties, must eventuate in bringing back those regions to their senses and loyalty. At all events, the effort is worth making, and if it does not succeed it will then be for the Government to try what virtue there is in bringing the act of confiscation to bear against the slaves of the resistants. We have 95,000 free blacks in this State now, and the addition of a few thousand more to the number, even to the extinction of the institution, not only will do no harm to Maryland but a vast deal of good. It will be removing one of the roots of the cancer from the body politic, that, perhaps, can never be eradicated in any other way. Public opinion in this State is rapidly converging to this point, and if the Government only knew to what extent the policy of Gen. Fremont is approved in this State and City, Gen. McClellan would apply it at once to the Rebels of Maryland. Let that be done and there would be no further need of the military occupation of our soil.

Our Delegate ticket is now complete. Mr. Alexan der having put himself square upon the Union platform, was renominated by seventy-five out of one hun dred votes, and Stockett Mathews has been substituted for Mr. Patterson, who declined. There is no abler and sironger Unionist in the country than Mr. Mathews, and his election will stimulate Mr. Alexander to take care he is not outstripped in devotion to the country. In point of legal ability they are about equal, though I think Mr. Mathews is the most effective speaker. The nominations in the counties are coming in rapidly, and they are far better than the average of those made for a quarter of a centary past. I notice, too, that two prominent Republicans have been selected so far, thus showing a hearty and honest fusion of past parties. General Howard and Lingon Jarrett have not yet accepted the Rebel nominations for Governor and Controller, and the probability is now, that there will sympathizers in the field. Come when they may, their supporters will be required to take the oath of allegiance, before being allowed to vote.

The Federal Police are continually unearthing arms and munitions of war and seizing contraband. The other day, they took a thousand dollars' worth of quinine, on its way from your city to Dixie. So you see, your druggists are not insensible to the charms o Rebel dollars! The bottles bear the label of Currie, a New-York manufacturer of the article. Mr. Currie had better take care to whom he sells contraband of

Our loyal bankers' houses complain of a want of im partiality in the Government in granting passes hence nto rebeldom, or rather into Virginia. The houses of Johnston Bros, and T. J. Carson are said to have permits to trade with Virginia, notwithstanding it is well known that these establishments are by no means noted for their loyalty. Thousands of dollars of interest on Virginia bonds have been collected in Richmond and paid over to bondholders living in this State, or their taking the oath of allegiance to Jeffdom. The exchange of Virginia and other Southern bank bills gathered together in the course of trade in this city, for specie funds in the North, is a profitable branch o usiness, and while neither of the above houses may have been engaged in collecting interest on the forego ng conditions, the latter busines has been carried on oubtless, by them to a large extent. Loyal house have applied to the Government for an extension of this privilege to them. The result ought to be, and probably will be, the withdrawal of all such favors, which were granted under other auspices than those which now rule the public councils. We are in war, dire, stubborn war, and all things ought to be cenformed thereto.

## PROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Seventy-five Thousand Men-The Condition of our Troops-Gen. Wool's Vigilance-Hatterns Affairs - North Carolina Re cruits-About the "Contraband "-State Prisoners.

rom Our Special Correspondent.
FORTRESS MONROS, OLD POINT COMPORT, Sept. 19, 1961. The statement by a Washington correspondent to the effect that 75,000 troops are to be concentrated at this point immediately, is probably made without suffi cient authority. The reasons that have thus far open ated against the concentration of a large force here, according to a well matured plan, that have obstructed the designs of Fremont in the West, restricted oper ations in Western Virginia, and turned our troops toward Washington, will for the present continue to operate against the fulfillment of any such purpose as that referred to by the sanguine writer. The rebels having urged forward 200,000 men to lay siege to the Capital, it of course became neces sary to concentrate a large force for its defense. When the pending battle shall have been fought and won, then the Grand Army now spread out on the Potoma can spare tens of thousands not to Fortress Mouroe alone, but to other quarters now necessarily neglected. It does seem, however, that we are to be re-enforced by the 2d Fire Zouaves. The sending of the regiment, there long they will have to look to their hoursis. | flore investive, The Republican continues to mart, | in its present condition, would seem to wear the ap-

searance of a shift to get them out of the way, in the hope that Gen. Wool may succeed in molding them into shape. In this connection I cannot refrain from referring to the improvement of our troops since Gen. Wool came, and particularly by the 10th Regiment, who constitute a part of the permanent garrison of the fortress. Since the withdrawal of the regulars, a large share of the regiment is required for guard duty. Col. Bendix is proving himself an excellent officer, and will soon have a regiment that will be difficult to excel. The example set them by Gen. Wool, and his visits at times when least expected, his counsels, and at times sharp admonitions, have worked wonders. A few nights ago, between two and three o'clock, the General surprised the pickets in the vicinity of Buckrow farm, a ride of about three miles from the fortress, by paying them a visit. Had Jeff. Davis presented himself they probably would not have been more surprised. This vigilance by the General has given the men to understand that there is no calculating when or where he may appear to them, and so they have come to comprehend that the only sufe way is to be ready for him at all times.

The Spaulding left last evening with supplies for Hatteras, having in tow a schooner and two large surfboats, provided by Quar ermaster Tallmadge for the use of the new post. It was expected that the Spaulding would take down the two remaining companies, B and K, of the 9th Regiment; but I understand that, for the present at least, these companies will remain at Newport News, under Major Kimball. The duty of recruiting the North Carolinians could not have been confided to better hands than Col. Hawkins, in command at Fort Hatterns. At present the field is not great, but it will not be long before North Carolina will be represented in the Union Army. A somewhat anomalous circumstance hes in the fact that the Spaulding took down a detail of "contraband" negroes, in charge of a sergeant, to labor at Fort Hatterns. It is to be hoped that the rebels will not be alarmed, though we may expect that they will raise the cry that Gen. Wool is engaged in "running negroes off South." Properly directed and systematically detailed and

disciplined, the negroes now working for the Government here perform a great deal of labor, and are considered superior for most descriptions of work to any other class of laborers. They do pretty much everything that white laborers are expected to perform, and are coming to be preferred not only as quite as productive, but as more cheerful and willing. It is not to be disguised, however, that a consciousness of their importance crops out now and then in their bearing and conversation. On the whole, however, the commendation of the "contraband" is universal and hearty. Their future condition is frequently discussed among themselves. They do not appear to have any settled ideas about it, any further than that there is no immediate prospect of their being restored to their former owners. Now and then one appears a little concerned with the stories he heard from his late master, and braved in the running away, that the Yankees when they were through building fortifications would take the negroes to Cuba. This and all other questions in their minds soon yield to the present feeling of satisfaction consequent on the novelty attending their changed condition, and in having enough to eat, " rain or chine." In view of the approach of the cold season, Quarter-

nuster Tallmadge is preparing to construct buildings to be used by the negroes as quarters. A building or barracks will be erected capable of giving accommodation to about 1,000 persons, which is about the number that the Government has under its protection at the present moment, though the number has been stated to be much larger. It is an undoubted fact that the number would be many times greater did the slaves in the surrounding country possess the will or the energy to take the freedom that is virtually offered them; for, virtually, the matter rests with themselves, and they either do not wish to be free or have not the energy and manhood requisite to make the small effort necessary. By the women I have frequently heard the wish expressed that they might return to their old places. Probably nowhere in the Slave States have owners fed and clothed their slaves so well, and at the same time worked them so little, as in the lower part of Virginia: and this may, to some extent, account for the apparent indifference alluded to. Not a few of the slaves that have come in assert that their masters ran away first, leaving them to take care of themselves, that is, work the farms, raise the pork, and gather the crops. Some, rather than do this, ran away and came where they would be cared for-with others it was a bold stroke for freedom, and it is this class that came the furthest, and ran the greatest risks. I am inclines to think that the disposition of the slaves to "rise" has been considerably magnified, and that it remains to be proved that the sense of security professed by the slaveholders is not based on a better understanding of the real character of the negro.

The Baltimore boat this morning brought twenty mutineers of the 19th New-York regiment, sentenced to Tortugae. They have temporary lodgment on the

Rip Raps.

The Baltimore State prisoners (more of whom are expected) are kept strictly guarded, and, though their confinement is not solitary, or in darkness, or their fare bread and water, it nevertheless is sufficiently constraining to cause them to realize that they are really prisoners. None, except those who attend on them, are suffered to have any communication with them. Nor does their condition excite the least sympathy. The batch of the distinguished gentlemen, who were plot-ting to destroy the Government. In Baltimore the opinion is universal that the Government has taken no step so productive of good results, as the arrest of

these conspirators. I learn from a trustworthy source, that important changes are about to be made in our Naval Commanders. The changes embrace the retiring of Commodore Stringham, Capt. Nicholson, Capt. Mercer, Capt. Hull, Capt. Chauncy, and others. Capt. Golds borough, of the frigute Congress, just arrived, will command the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and it is presumed that commands will be given to the younger flicers of the Navy with the view of greater efficiency in the blockade. The inference is that the officers relieved have not been sufficiently active, though the list includes those most prominent in the late

#### Recent Naval Changes-What do they Mean Gun Boats and Other Things. From Our Special Correspondent.

Hatteras bombardment.

FORTRES MONROE, OLD POINT COMPORT, Sept. 20, 1861.

Just as I was closing my last letter news came to hand that Commodore Stringham and a number of brother senior officers in the Navy had been relieved from active duty, and virtually retired from the service in which they had just earned universal and deserved applause. I had only time to record the fact. Had a bomb shell exploded in the hold of every ship of the blockading fleet, the astonishment would not have been greater. Occurring at a moment when everybody was looking with more than satisfaction, not only to the late splendid achievement of the Navy, or rather of those officers to whom the extraordinary order applies, but just on the instant when the general expectation was that they were about to be sent on new errands of glory and triumph, it is not matter of surprise that the astonishment should be so great and so wide-spread. Nothing foretold the policy. here was every reason for expecting quite the reverse-indeed, such was the expectation. It would be diffecult to comprehend that anything like censure was in-tended by the Department, though it was the remark of a somewhat freespoken observer, when the news of the Hatteras victory was received in Washington, that Commodore Stringham and his brother officers in the triumph, would be detached from the service in less than a month. The prediction was correct, though few will believe that the irony was well conceived, or that the policy of the Department is based on a want of confidence in the ositions relieved. It doubtless processes